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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/493,110	01/28/2000	Hiroki Miyata	862.C1810	1805
5514	7590	02/11/2004	EXAMINER	
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10112			SAIN, GAUTAM	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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DATE MAILED: 02/11/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application N .	Applicant(s)
	09/493,110	MIYATA, HIROKI
	Examiner Gautam Sain	Art Unit 2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 May 2000 .

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1) The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1-1) Claims 1, 2, 12, 13, 23, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hirsch (US Patent 6282547, filed Aug 25, 1998).

In regard to independent claim 1, 12, 23, Hirsch teaches storage means for storing data which describes objects and a dependency relationship among these objects (ie., data stored in database or other storage system; virtual world building blocks where user defined data elements have relationship with scenes and depend on scenes(Abstracts section;col 4, lines 19-30; col 5, lines 60-65; figure 12, item 480).

Hirsch teaches display means for displaying, in accordance with this data, the objects and the dependency relationship thereof as a tree which connects image objects corresponding to the objects (ie., hierarchy of the worlds structure displayed underneath items in a tree control)(col 5, line 49 – col 6, line 4; fig 12, item 480).

Hirsch teaches “operating means for editing and manipulating the image objects on the tree”(ie., editor window for graphically editing content of scene objects)(col 7, lines 1-5, col 5, lines 49-59; fig 12, items 484, 485).

Hirsch teaches "editing means for editing the description of the data in accordance with the editing operation performed by said operating means"(ie., control tabs for data corresponding to scene; property attributes associated with the image) (col 5, lines 49-59; col 12, item 25-57; fig 1, item 14; fig 12, item 486).

In regard to dependent claim 2, 13, 24, Hirsch teaches "an operation for moving or copying the image objects" (ie., 'copy', 'cut-paste' icon on the control bar on the editor window shows editing/manipulating/moving features on the editor windows)(fig 1, item 40 see icons on control bar; col 5, lines 55-60; col 7, lines 1-10; col 4, lines 19-31).

Hirsch teaches "...an operation for moving or copying... the description of the object, which corresponds to the image object that has been manipulated..."(ie., data tab that corresponds to worlds scenes images and data changes as the images are altered)(fig 1, item 14 data tab; col 5, lines 49-59; col 5, line 65 – col 6, line 20).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2-1) Claims 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirsch (US Patent 6282547, filed Aug 25, 1998), in view of Scharmer (US Patent 5640577, filed Aug 22, 1995).

In regard to dependent claim 3, 14, 25 Hirsch does not teach, but Scharmer teaches *data is form data that is overlaid on print data, and the objects include a page which constitute form data and a parts form which constitute the page* (ie., a pre-established form stored. Processor retrieves data fields and inserts the data in a predetermined field of the form, which is stored)(Scharmer, Abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hirsch's business intelligence tool to include form objects which inserts data into documents/form fields from a data store as taught by Scharmer, providing the benefit of a hyperlinked relational database visualization system (Hirsch, Title) including electronic forms/documents, with efficiencies of multiple access to document/form information and avoidance of manual data entry for business intelligence systems (Scharmer, col 1, lines 42-52). Users that benefit from Hirsch's business intelligence tool will be able to display/print data from the database (Scharmer, Abstract) and overlay that on slides, etc...(Hirsch, Abstract), thus adding to their capabilities of visualizing data.

In regard to dependent claim 4, 15, Hirsch teaches "...image object has been moved ...corresponding to the moved image object will be added onto the end of a page located at the destination of movement"(ie.,hierarchy tree with wires that allow user to select and link boxes and links with scene images and other data in the folder that the user can move/cut-paste)(col 6, lines 5-22; col 8, lines 54-67; col 9, lines 10-25; Fig 12, item 480).

Hirsch does not teach “form data” and “parts form”, however Scharmer does (ie., data for completing a form)(Scharmer, col 5, line 60 – col 6, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hirsch’s business intelligence tool that inserts data at the destination of movement to include form objects which inserts data into documents/form fields from a data store as taught by Scharmer, providing the benefit of a hyperlinked relational database visualization system (Hirsch, Title) including electronic forms/documents, with efficiencies of multiple access to document/form information and avoidance of manual data entry for business intelligence systems (Scharmer, col 1, lines 42-52). Users that benefit from Hirsch’s business intelligence tool will be able to display/print data from the database (Scharmer, Abstract) and overlay that on slides, etc...(Hirsch, Abstract), thus adding to their capabilities of visualizing data.

In regard to dependent claim 5, 16, Hirsch teaches “...page corresponding to the moved image object will be added on immediately ahead of a page located at the destination of movement”(ie., hierarchy tree with wires that allow user to select and link boxes and links with scene images and other data in the folder that the user can move/cut-paste)(col 6, lines 5-22; col 8, lines 54-67; col 9, lines 10-25; Fig 12, item 480).

Hirsch does not teach “form data”, however Scharmer does (ie., data for completing a form)(Scharmer, col 5, line 60 – col 6, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hirsch’s business intelligence tool that inserts data at the destination

of movement to include form objects which inserts data into documents/form fields from a data store as taught by Scharmer, providing the benefit of a hyperlinked relational database visualization system (Hirsch, Title) including electronic forms/documents, with efficiencies of multiple access to document/form information and avoidance of manual data entry for business intelligence systems (Scharmer, col 1, lines 42-52). Users that benefit from Hirsch's business intelligence tool will be able to display/print data from the database (Scharmer, Abstract) and overlay that on slides, etc...(Hirsch, Abstract), thus adding to their capabilities of visualizing data.

In regard to dependent claim 7, 18, Hirsch teaches "...corresponding to the moved image object will be added immediately ahead of a parts form located at the destination of movement"(ie.,hierarchy tree with wires that allow user to select and link boxes and links with scene images and other data in the folder that the user can move/cut-paste)(col 6, lines 5-22; col 8, lines 54-67; col 9, lines 10-25; Fig 12, item 480).

Hirsch does not teach "form data" and "parts form", however Scharmer does (ie., data for completing a form)(Scharmer, col 5, line 60 – col 6, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hirsch's business intelligence tool that inserts data at the destination of movement to include form objects which inserts data into documents/form fields from a data store as taught by Scharmer, providing the benefit of a hyperlinked relational database visualization system (Hirsch, Title) including electronic forms/documents, with efficiencies of multiple access to document/form information and avoidance of manual

data entry for business intelligence systems (Scharmer, col 1, lines 42-52). Users that benefit from Hirsch's business intelligence tool will be able to display/print data from the database (Scharmer, Abstract) and overlay that on slides, etc...(Hirsch, Abstract), thus adding to their capabilities of visualizing data.

In regard to dependent claim 8, 19, Hirsch teaches "a new page will be inserted at the end of the form data and a parts form corresponding to the moved image object will be inserted as a parts form included on said page"(ie.,hierarchy tree with wires that allow user to select and link boxes and links with scene images and other data in the folder that the user can move/cut-paste)(col 6, lines 5-22; col 8, lines 54-67; col 9, lines 10-25; Fig 12, item 480).

Hirsch does not teach "form data" and "parts form", however Scharmer does (ie., data for completing a form)(Scharmer, col 5, line 60 – col 6, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hirsch's business intelligence tool that inserts data at the destination of movement to include form objects which inserts data into documents/form fields from a data store as taught by Scharmer, providing the benefit of a hyperlinked relational database visualization system (Hirsch, Title) including electronic forms/documents, with efficiencies of multiple access to document/form information and avoidance of manual data entry for business intelligence systems (Scharmer, col 1, lines 42-52). Users that benefit from Hirsch's business intelligence tool will be able to display/print data from the database (Scharmer, Abstract) and overlay that on slides, etc...(Hirsch, Abstract), thus adding to their capabilities of visualizing data.

In regard to dependent claim 9, 20, Hirsch teaches "a page corresponding to the moved image object, inclusive of a parts form included on this page, will be added onto the end of the form data"(ie.,hierarchy tree with wires that allow user to select and link boxes and links with scene images and other data in the folder that the user can move/cut-paste)(col 6, lines 5-22; col 8, lines 54-67; col 9, lines 10-25; Fig 12, item 480).

Hirsch does not teach "form data" and "parts form", however Scharmer does (ie., data for completing a form)(Scharmer, col 5, line 60 – col 6, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hirsch's business intelligence tool that inserts data at the destination of movement to include form objects which inserts data into documents/form fields from a data store as taught by Scharmer, providing the benefit of a hyperlinked relational database visualization system (Hirsch, Title) including electronic forms/documents, with efficiencies of multiple access to document/form information and avoidance of manual data entry for business intelligence systems (Scharmer, col 1, lines 42-52). Users that benefit from Hirsch's business intelligence tool will be able to display/print data from the database (Scharmer, Abstract) and overlay that on slides, etc...(Hirsch, Abstract), thus adding to their capabilities of visualizing data.

In regard to dependent claim 10, 21, Hirsch teaches " an operation for moving an image object from outside the tree, and said editing ... adds the description of an object, which corresponds to an image object that has been moved, onto data that has been stored in said storage"(ie.,hierarchy tree with wires that allow user to select and

link boxes and links with scene images and other data in the folder that the user can move/cut-paste)(col 18, lines 22-30; col 8, lines 54-67; Fig 12, item 486).

Hirsch does not teach “data”, however Scharmer does (ie., data for completing a form)(Scharmer, col 5, line 60 – col 6, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hirsch’s business intelligence tool that inserts data at the destination of movement to include form objects which inserts data into documents/form fields from a data store as taught by Scharmer, providing the benefit of a hyperlinked relational database visualization system (Hirsch, Title) including electronic forms/documents, with efficiencies of multiple access to document/form information and avoidance of manual data entry for business intelligence systems (Scharmer, col 1, lines 42-52). Users that benefit from Hirsch’s business intelligence tool will be able to display/print data from the database (Scharmer, Abstract) and overlay that on slides, etc...(Hirsch, Abstract), thus adding to their capabilities of visualizing data.

In regard to dependent claim 11, 22, Hirsch teaches *editing means performs further editing, after the editing of the ... in such a manner that an object corresponding to an image object that has been moved by said operating means is deleted from the position occupied prior to movement* (ie.,hierarchy tree with wires that allow user to select and link boxes and links with scene images and other data in the folder that the user can move/cut-paste)(col 9, lines 1-10; col 8, lines 54-67).

Hirsch does not teach “form data”, however Scharmer does (ie., data for completing a form)(Scharmer, col 5, line 60 – col 6, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hirsch's business intelligence tool that deletes data at the destination of movement to include form objects which inserts data into documents/form fields from a data store as taught by Scharmer, providing the benefit of a hyperlinked relational database visualization system (Hirsch, Title) including electronic forms/documents, with efficiencies of multiple access to document/form information and avoidance of manual data entry for business intelligence systems (Scharmer, col 1, lines 42-52). Users that benefit from Hirsch's business intelligence tool will be able to display/print data from the database (Scharmer, Abstract) and overlay that on slides, etc...(Hirsch, Abstract), thus adding to their capabilities of visualizing data.

2-2) Claims 6, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirsch (as cited above), in view of Scharmer (as cited above), further in view of Booker (US Patent 6115724, filed Sep 29, 1997).

In regard to dependent claim 6, 17, Hirsch, in view of Scharmer does not teach, but Booker teaches "double sides which include the object of two pages"(ie., double sided graphics/image information)(Booker, Title, Abstract).

Hirsch teaches "...object is generated that includes a page corresponding to the moved image object and a page located at the destination of movement" (ie.,hierarchy tree with wires that allow user to select and link boxes and links with scene images and other data in the folder that the user can move/cut-paste)(col 6, lines 5-22; col 8, lines 54-67; col 9, lines 10-25; Fig 12, item 480).

Hirsch does not teach "form data", however Scharmer does (ie., data for completing a form)(Scharmer, col 5, line 60 – col 6, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hirsch's business intelligence tool that deletes data at the destination of movement to include form objects which inserts data into documents/form fields from a data store as taught by Scharmer, and further to include double sided graphical information as taught by Booker, providing the benefit of a hyperlinked relational database visualization system (Hirsch, Title) including electronic forms/documents, with efficiencies of multiple access to document/form information and avoidance of manual data entry for business intelligence systems (Scharmer, col 1, lines 42-52). Users that benefit from Hirsch's business intelligence tool will be able to display/print data on both sides of a page (Booker, Abstract) from the database (Scharmer, Abstract) and overlay that on slides, etc...(Hirsch, Abstract), thus adding to their capabilities of visualizing data.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gautam Sain whose telephone number is 703-305-8777. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (703)305-9792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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